

BULL MOOCHERS" SHOW BITTERNESS

Regard Law and Precedent In Haste to Make Good Pledges to "Sagebrush Saloon" Element and Others.

The newly elected officials for county at high noon last assumed the duties of their offices. The retiring salooners met in the forenoon, 11 o'clock the new came in. Joseph R. Sharp of Price, T. Hamilton of Helper, Randolph, the holdover, was one of Sharp made chairman board. Being the oldest he was entitled to this. It also given Sharp and his progressives, full swing generally—the bit in the was that of passing upon a batch of bills handed down the retiring board. A large of these were disposed of. There came a lull and Fred applied for a saloon license at Sunnyside, followed by Diment, who asked to commission at what is known as the Way House, above Helper. Plaintiff has heretofore been similar requests at each of the old board.

Affect Makes Argument.

Solicitor Bruffet, representing the Utah Fuel company as well as Castle Gate, went and opposed both applicants. He based his opposition on law and not technicalities and personalities. Samuel of Salt Lake City was present, the afternoon and all of the session were taken up with the being granted over Attorney Bruffet's objections and the of the county attorney. At Bruffet left Price yesterday and by this time has prepared a writ of prohibition Judge Christensen at Maanti likely he served on the commissioners tomorrow, expected matters will be on their merits at the February of district court at Price.

Representing Paternoster.

The desire of doing Commissioner Sharp and Hamilton as it appeared during the day and questioning by that they were more interested in Paternoster's welfare, of beer at Sunnyside, man, delivery, method of doing etc., than the merits of Paternoster (as the law governing. In Paternoster was as well or taken care of by these two of the board than he have been if represented by attorney. Questions as to Bruffet as to prices of at Sunnyside, his interest in the matter, and if he was beneficially through Magnolia Trading company and all of which he satisfied to those present, if the board. Bruffet told of also, as attorney for the company, Magnolia Trading company and allied interests. Any other authority he has interests he serves, he de state. They did not in, however, as to how often he bath or changes his socks.

Loss of Booze Profits.

Oppos. John Diment and went into the prices and "wet goods," manner of etc., but the sensation of came when Commissioner Bruffet asked if he any reason, legal or moral, Paternoster should be denied. Bruffet answered in negative, asserting that Paternoster had run a saloon at Sunnyside year without a license. Bruffet stated that had come before the and made good the license. In proof of Bruffet cited Sharp to of the commissioners

(their own records) in substantiation of the charge. Bruffet said Paternoster had further admitted the same in the presence of three witnesses. He still further charged that at this very time Paternoster, believing he would be successful under this board in securing a license, had agents out to secure prostitutes for his proposed place at Sunnyside.

Retribution Is Charged.

About this time Commissioner Sharp again came to the rescue of Paternoster by asking if he (Paternoster) was present at the time the minutes were spread and when Paternoster made good for the year's license. The latter said he was not. Questioned as to the hundred and fifty dollars alleged bribe money given to Jones, Paternoster explained that the Jones money was in the nature of a loan and not to "square" the license matter. Parenthetically, Paternoster imparted the information that the Jones hundred and fifty dollars is still coming to him. This and the approaching dinner hour brought an adjournment of the board until 7:30 o'clock, when an evening session was held. In the meantime it had occurred to the commissioners that an opinion from the county attorney might be of use. This was ordered.

McWhinney Gives Opinion.

County Attorney McWhinney was prepared at the reconvening with a written opinion, which declared against the issuance of the license. Commissioner Sharp was not satisfied with what McWhinney advised and suggested that it be referred to some other attorney—a disinterested one—practically discrediting McWhinney. This disinterested (?) one was there ready for the job. Hamilton saved the taxpayers a fee of probably fifty to seventy-five dollars by intimating that the license be either granted or not granted, indicating that he was ready to not. Hamilton whispered with Sharp and then moved that the Paternoster license be granted as requested. Sharp voted with him. The same action was taken with Diment. There is an irregularity in the bond of Paternoster as submitted. It was prepared by a surety company, but drawn by Attorney McWhinney of Salt Lake City, a relative by marriage of Commissioner Sharp. This is being remedied, however. Diment was given "a day or so" to get his bond here from Zion.

Their Honesty Questioned.

During the afternoon the matter of publishing notices and furnishing printing and stationery supplies

came up. A resolution was passed leaving this to Auditor Pierson, but at the evening meeting it was rescinded and now the work will be let by bids. Enough will be asked for at one time to last the several county officials until the first of September, next. The change came over the commissioners during the adjournment for dinner and was instigated by two or three "bull moochers" in Price through an insignificant fellow who poses as an attorney. His representations were that as the original resolution stood the county was in grave danger of being robbed or grafted. Whether his "assurances" are directed against local publishers and printers or the county clerk and ex-officio auditor, or both, is not explained. In view of this, it has been suggested that it might not be a bad idea to have the butcher, the grocer, coalman, blacksmith and all others furnishing the county anything, whatsoever, make bids on whatever the county may be in the market for from time to time.

More Saloons Wanted.

During the controversy over conditions at Sunnyside Commissioner Sharp gave it as his belief that there ought to be fifteen saloons at Sunnyside, instead of two as now, and that the people would be better off at this camp if such was the condition. He inquired as to the price of beer at Price with its ten saloons, as to the regulation of the same and many other matters which had no bearing, so far as the persons present could determine, upon the matter under consideration. The matter of scarlet women at Sunnyside was not touched upon by Sharp, although Attorney Bruffet cited conditions there when the place was "side open." Sharp's general argument was that the voters of the county had put the progressives in power on a saloon platform, and he was ready, so far as he is individually concerned, to enforce it. If the Utah Fuel company should not win its case to be filed in the district court it is more than likely their camp will be incorporated into town. The revenue would then be taken from the county, together with other moneys. This amounts to several thousands of dollars annually. During his argument Bruffet explained that his corporations wanted to be friendly and in harmony with the rest of the county, citing that they did not oppose the high school, court house and other improvements that taxed them heavily.

Fighting For Deputies.

County Clerk Pierson and Miss Fitzgerald, recorder, asked for deputies in their offices, but at the afternoon session were denied any help whatever. Commissioner Hamilton asking if Miss Fitzgerald hadn't just returned from a two weeks' vacation in a manner that implied to his hearers that the work of her office had been in the meantime neglected. At Tuesday's meeting, however, they relented and Mrs. Pierson was named as deputy clerk for two years at a salary of seventy-two dollars a month, while Miss Fitzgerald was allowed help for three weeks to catch up with the work of her office. Mrs. Isabella Murphy, a sister, is now assisting.

(Concluded on page eight.)

LOCAL COAL PRODUCTION SHOWS HEAVY INCREASE

HIGH SCHOOL DEDICATION

Gov. William Fry and Several State Officials to Be Here.

The dedication of Carbon county's high school building will occur on the 15th of the month, next Saturday. Invitations are being extended to Gov. William Fry, State Superintendent of Schools Nelson, state and county officials, the officers and teachers of the state educational institutions and the public generally. Members of the legislature are also invited, but it is not known whether they will be able to make the trip. From 10 o'clock in the forenoon to 1 o'clock in the afternoon the building is to be thrown open to general inspection, followed by a band concert.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the building will be formally dedicated, the speech to be by Rev. J. E. Ferrie of the Price (Methodist) academy, with talks following by Governor Fry and Superintendent Nelson.

From 5:30 o'clock to 8:30 o'clock in the evening a musical and literary program is to be rendered by high school students, followed by a dance. From high noon to 1 o'clock luncheon will be served in the domestic science department.

The program as above may be changed somewhat, but not materially. Tuesday P. C. Moore, the architect, and J. L. Eckert, contractor, began a forty-eight hour "try-on" of the heating and plumbing fixtures at the building, which was most satisfactory to all concerned.

The students of the high school last Monday began using the building, which was at that time practically completed. But a few extras and finishing touches here and there were to be done after last week.

TO BUILD RAILROAD AND SUGAR FACTORY

The Buckhorn Land company, which has been in a very early of the Huntington river, in the northern part of Emery county and irrigate Buckhorn Plate, include a new railroad from Price to that section and a sugar factory to handle the beets expected to be grown.

The land company will dam the river and dig canals to irrigate a large tract on the flats, twenty-five miles south of Price. In about a year the new farming district will be ready for occupancy. When the construction work is completed the farms will be sold.

An unidentified man, working for the Utah Construction company, was found dead on the railroad tracks above Helper about a mile and a half last Saturday. He was buried at county expense.

Carbon County Credited With Close to Three Million Tons Last Year.

Most of the Coke Made At Sunnyside Used In the State.

More coal was mined in Utah in 1912 than ever before in the history of the state, and the increase over 1911 was greater than for any other year, according to the report of J. E. Pettit, state coal mine inspector. The total amount of coal produced was 3,988,356 tons, an increase of 586,885 tons, or 23.46 per cent. The coke production increased 134,988 tons, or 82.56 per cent. Hydrocarbon production fell off 3393 tons, or 9.1 per cent decrease. This decrease is due, it is asserted, to a peculiar market condition. Eastern capitalists have control of the supply and demand.

The Coke Production.

The total coke production was 247,386 tons, of which 17,144 were used in Utah and 170,232 tons were exported. Increased demands for Utah coke cause much of the increase in the output of coal. It is stated, as 503,446 tons of coal, or more than the year's increase in production, were used for the manufacture of coke.

Number of Accidents.

The report lists a hundred and sixty accidents at the mines during the year. Of these eighteen were fatal, thirty-one serious and a hundred and eleven not serious. As a result of the fatal accidents seven women were made widows and eighteen children fatherless. No labor troubles occurred during the year, though the wages of men employed in the mines are about the same. A good feeling exists, for the most part, between employer and employee.

Three new properties were developed during the year, including the Panther Canyon mine, the Willow Creek mine and the Neelen mine. No serious shortage of cars has occurred during the year.

Four thousand and sixty-three men were employed on an average throughout the year, an increase of two hundred and sixty-five over the number for 1911. The average of days worked by the regular producing mines was two hundred and eighty and the average amount of coal produced by each man was seven hundred and seventy tons.

Output of Counties.

Carbon, 2,750,265 tons, an increase over 1911 of 504,210; Summit, 109,019, a decrease of 14,476; Emery, 213,873, an increase of 95,952; Sanpete, 2127, an increase of 727; Uintah, 572, an increase of 872; Grand, 2500, an increase of 2309; other small mines, 5090, no increase or decrease. Of the men employed in the mines, the various nationalities were represented as follows: Americans, 1421; Germans, 12; Finlanders, 97; Austrians, 424; French, 21; Greeks, 1245; Italians, 663; Scandinavians, 7; Swede, 1; Japanese, 125; negroes, 24, making a total of 4062.

Pettit Gives History.

The report contains a table showing the production of coal in the

state each year since 1876. The production that year was fifty thousand tons, and it has grown until the past year the production was more than 3,000,000 tons. Production first reached the million-ton mark in 1900, when 1,223,978 tons were produced. A detailed report is made of every fatal accident, and the remainder of the report is devoted to detailed descriptions of the various mining properties, their conditions, etc.

UTAH'S COAL MINING OPERATIONS REVIEWED

Returns of the production of coal from the Rocky Mountain districts to the United States geological survey indicate that, taken as a whole, the year 1912 may be classed as fair. Cold weather in the first three months of the year was of material benefit in exhausting winter stocks, but with the advent of warm weather the demand, not only for domestic use, but for railroads and other commercial purposes, fell off sharply. Dullness was the chief feature until September, when the bountiful crops and general prosperity created an improved condition in the coal trade, although prices did not advance as rapidly as operators desired nor reach the

(Continued on page two.)

SENTENCED TO DEATH

Murderers of A. V. Jenkins Must Pay the Death Penalty.

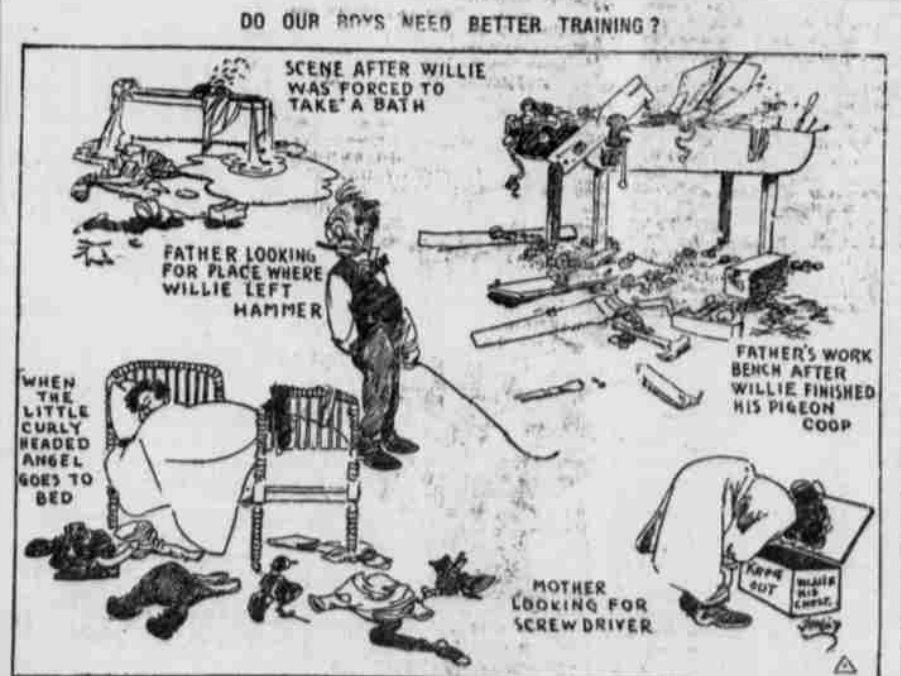
Judge Albert B. Christensen has an adjourned term of district court for Carbon county at Price last Saturday, coming over from Maanti on the evening train and not arriving here until 10:25 o'clock in the evening. The session was to pass sentence on Frank Romeo and Robert Zaffrey, convicted in court here a year ago of the murder of Abner V. Jenkins at Sunnyside. The defendants had appealed from the first sentence to the supreme court, which recently upheld the decision of the lower court. They were brought back from Salt Lake City on the same train as the judge came in on by Sheriff Keller, having been confined in the state penitentiary there in the meantime.

The defendants were to have been executed on the 19th of February, 1912, when an appeal was taken and their lives thus prolonged for quite awhile. Arraigned on Saturday evening, Romeo was first interrogated and expressed his preference for shooting instead of hanging. "The court," said his honor, "will set the 20th day of February, 1913, and order that the judgment heretofore rendered be executed by the sheriff on that date, and that you be put to death by shooting as heretofore ordered."

About the same language was used in the sentencing of Zaffrey, Frank Romeo being used as an interpreter for the condemned man. The men were under heavy guard and immediately were hustled down to the jail below, afterwards being taken back to Salt Lake City for safekeeping. Neither of them displayed any emotion when final sentences were pronounced. The murder of Jenkins was perhaps as brutal and unprovoked as any that has ever occurred in Utah.

John Corrier, who was given life, is said by Frank Romeo, the interpreter in the case, to be crazy. A few minor matters were disposed of by Judge Christensen, after which court adjourned to meet in regular session at Price in February.

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